DERATE ON THE MILLS TARIFF BILL TO BEGIN THIS WEEK.

The Names of Over One Hundred Members on Yao List for Speeches, Including Those of the Speaker and Mr. Randall-Melville W. Fuller of Chicage Named for Chief Justice-Probable Changes in New Engined's Congress Delegation-The Waite Fund.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- Tariff and the appropriation bills are to be the business of the House during the week, if the deciarations of the majority managers and made good. To-morrow, however, motions to suspend the rules will be in order under a call oos. In this event Mr. Crisp, in be half of the Commerce Committee, will ask the House to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the bill to extend the time for the completion of the bridge across Staten Island Sound, and Chairman Blauchard of the River and Harbor ommittee will seek to put the River and Harbor Appropriation bill through in the same way. But in the rush for precedence a clash is possible among the different committees having appropriation bills in charge, and it is the intention of at least one committee to endeavor to displace the regular "committee suspension day" with an appropriation bill to be pushed to passage in a single day. Nowhere is there any expressed intention to prevent the carrying out expressed intention to prevent the carrying out of Mr. Milla's announcement that he will ask the House to enter upon the consideration of the Tariff bill on Tuesday. Mr. Milla is said to have improved in health, but some doubt is felt as to whether he has sufficiently recovered to undertake the work he had reserved for himself of opening the debate on the Tariff bill, and as to whether the Committee on Ways and Heans will assume the responsibility of entering upon the subject in his absence, but the Tariff bill will be taken up at the time an equipped.

Tariff bill will be taken up at the time anounced.

Mr. Cox's name stands forty-first and Mr. Farquhar's fifty-fifth on the list of Representatives who have saked Speaker Carlisle to recognize them for the purpose of making speeches as the Tariff bil. Mr. Fitch is the only other New Torker who has announced his intention by speak. Over one hundred names are now on the list and more will follow. The applicants thus far are about equally divided between low and high tariff. All the members of the Ways and Means are slated for speeches, and so are Carlisle and Bandail.

The Senate will probably spend the entire week upon the Animal Industry bill and the Dakota bill.

The bill for the admission of South Dakota to-morrow, and an effort will be made to secure

vote upon it. Senator Spooner intends to
make a bit speech, and it is said that he will
inject a little politics into it. In the speeches
made hast week only the very elighest reference
was made to politics. Senator Cultom attempted to chide his Democratic colleagues for opposing Dekota's admission and was promptly
latighed down by Senator Butler, who accused
the illinois Senator of attempting to inflate his
dinautive Presidential beom. Senator Spooner
is a good speaker and made quite a hit with the
only extended speech he has made in the Senate. It was on the subject of the President's
right to withhold papers from the Senate, and
was applauded on both sides of the chamber as
a spod speech. The argument which he will
make in favor of Senator Platt's bill for the admission of South Dakota has been carefully
prepared, and is looked forward to with much
faterest by the Bepublican Senators and other
friends of the smallest and one of the brainlest
men in the United States Senate. to-morrow, and an effort will be made to secure

Among the offices which the new Legislative ppropriation bill proposes to abolish are those of the two strucgraphers to abolish are of the House who receive \$4,000 a year each. The committee proposes to abolish these places, not because the salaries are too large, but because the men drawing them are not thoroughly competent and because it is necessary on important occasions to employ expert stanographers at an additional expense to the Government. It is asserted by competent stanographers that there are not a dozen men in the United States who are competent for this work. These stenographers are required to report rapid cross-examinations on trusts, strikes, election cases, or any other subject which may come up for committee consideration, and to be familiar with all the technical terms used by the various witnesses. The four reporters who follow the House proceedings receive \$5,000 a year each, while the chief of the reporters' corps receives \$6,000, and they say that the work done on the floor of the House is much easier than the committee work. Instead of spending \$5,000 a year for two atenographers, the House will employ stenographers when their services are necessery to take the testimony before committees. se of that wo stanographers to committee

There is quite an undercurrent of talk in Democratic circles about Melville A. Fuller the eminent Chicago lawyer, as the coming man for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He is 55 years of age, rather slender, of medium stature, light brown hair and moustache, and wears eyeziasses. He looks a little bit like Col. George Bliss of New York, and not much like the ideal Justice. He is a thorough Demograt, and as a lawyer ranks very high in the Northwest. The President has high regard for him, and has two or three times asked him to accept important offices. Mr. Fuller visited the White House yesterday.

Among those who have subscribed to the ad for the widow of Chief Justice Waite are: Justice Blatchford, \$1,000; John Hay. \$500; William C. Whitney, \$500; John R. McLean, \$500; George B. Davis, \$250; Riggs & Co., \$250; H. Warder, \$500; ex-Justice Strong, \$100; W. H. Phillips, \$100; W. S. Cox. \$100; G. Appleby, \$100; Charles S. Fairchild, \$250; Justice Matthews, \$1,000, and Gen. N. L. Anderson,

The politics of the summer and fall bid fair to work not a few changes in the New England delegation in Congress. The Maine men all expect to come back once more; at least no one has any idea that any of them will decline a nomination; and in New Hampshire Dr. Gallinger wants to serve his White Mountain constituency if he can step into the Hon. W. E. Chandler's shoes, something altogether improbable judging from present appearances. Parson McKinney likes politics better than preaching, and will try to keep the district from going Kepublican again just now, a bard time in a Presidential year. But it looks as if at least half the Hassachusetts men were going out with the Hassachusetts men were going out for good this year. He posted up the declaration about as soon as he was elected, and a couple of months after, to make the thing as binding as possible, moved into a district naturally flepublican. Then Collins's next door neighbor. E. D. Hayden, the Woburn shoe manufacturer, wrote a letter to his district committee, saying that he was going back to business. Lioni. Gov. John Quincy Adams Brackett, who has been following in Gov. Ames's footstop as a travelling after-dinner talker for two years, looks auxiously after the place, but with Gen. Banks displaced for H. B. Levsting, some of the Republicans in the district have started a sentimental boom for the pleturesque ode Speaker, which will worry Asackett a good deal, comething not havit to make the manufacture with the control of the Congress good deal, comething not havit to accept the month of the district Month of the Congress to and will go out. There is talk of running him for Governor this year, and if his does step out of the district Uncle Alansen W. Beard will jump in and show the voung men how to manare a Congress campaign. In the Ninth district the Republicans are already announcing that it doesn't make any difference how my unch it c delegation in Congress. The Maine men all expect to come back once more; at least no one has any idea that any of them will decline a nom

Mr. Hoar has joined the ceterie of Senators who are distributing their speeches in pamphlet form over the country. But Mr. Hoar's speech ent in sort from the dissertations from

the pens and live of his colleagues. It cannot be sent out under his frank as "part of the Congress record, free." It is a copy, in paser covers, of his oration delivered Saturday, the 7th, at Marietta, O., in the celebration of the centennial of the founding of the Northwest. The Senator worked en it for nearly two months, and prepared it with all the scholarly accuracy for which he is noted. The Senator dug into big tomes of colonial history and glorified in a pleasing way, with a sweeping survey of the conditions of those times, the New Englanders who pushed their way out from home, the pioneers. The Republican Senators are glad to see circulating one kind of speech for which they will not be begged to aubscribe; and the only criticism expressed is that the Senator from Worcesterdid not illuminate the first page with a helicityse reproduction of his grandfatherly face, inasmuch as portraits of the Senators are being so widely spread abroad this year.

Consul Baker of Buenos Ayres writes to the

Consul Baker of Buenos Ayres writes to the tate Department to say that if the people in State Department to say that if the people in the United States expect to keep up the trade in fast trotters which E. C. Eels, a Vermont breeder, began in South America, and which has thus far flourished considerably, they will do well not to work off slow knoers with faked pedigrees and records. Mr. Baker intlinates pretty plainly that some sharp New York horse jockeys have been working off cheap horses at hig rates down in Buenos Ayres, and though the South American in his enthusiasm over the noble steed has been taken in to the extent of several thousands on poor horses, his nature is not so confiding that the accident will be likely to happen again.

John Kean, Jr., of New Jersey, the smiling oung protegé of William Walter Phelps, heard his own voice in a couple of extended sentences in the House last week. The young member rose from his seat between Phelps and Daizell, his two Yale companions, and asked that the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle and pay the claim of Florida for money spent in suppressing Indians, be put over till Dec. 6. This was because the bill had a clause in it treating a part of the direct tax due from Florida as an offset.

Young Mr. Kean was elaborately dressed for the momentous occasion. His hair was carefully stuck down on his head, and a big rose was in his coat lapel. He spoke in a thin, almost effeminate voice, and looked alarmed at his own audacity. The bill went over. his own voice in a couple of extended sen-

NEW BURGESS VACHTS. No Less than Thirty to be Turned Out this Season-The List of Owners.

Boston, April 15 .- The coming season will ee thirty yachts on the water built from drawings of Mr. Edward Burgess, which is probably the largest fleet ever turned out by any naval architect in this country in one season. The list includes the 80-feet centreboard waterline schooner Marguerite, for Mr. W. F. Burden of Troy. N. Y.: a 75-feet keel schooner for Col. Hugh Cochrane; a 62-feet keel schooner for Mr. E. A. Wyeth; a 115-feet steam yacht (wood) for Mr. John Stetson; a 115-feet steam yacht (wood) for Mr. John Stetson; a 115-feet steam yacht for a New York man: a 112-feet water-line steamer for the United States engineers, for which bids are now out; a 45-feet schooner for A. S. Rice; a 45-feet keel sloop for C. A. Longfellow; a 19%-feet cutter for William Jameson; a 39%-feet centreboard sleep for W. Flint; a 39%-feet keel sloop for James Means; a 29%-feet sloop for C. S. Eaton; a 10%-feet sloop for W. S. Eaton, Jr.; a 22%-feet keel sloop for James Means; a 39%-feet sloop for C. F. Adams; a 22%-feet sloop for Mr. Fowle; a 39%-feet sloop for C. F. Adams; a 22%-feet sloop for Mr. Heinen Bros.; a 30%-feet centreboard sloop for an Australian party; a 19%-feet sloop for R. S. Peabody; a 34%-feet steam launch for W. S. Smart; a 39%-feet centreboard sloop for Mr. Heinen way; a 38%-feet water-line sloop for Mr. Heinen way; a 38%-feet water-line sloop for Robert Schumaker, Jr., of Philadelphia; a 39%-feet keel sloop for Horatic Hicock, Burlington, Vt.; a 31%-feet launch for G. A. Gardner; and the plans are now being made for an 18%-feet keel sloop, 20%-feet ilb and mainsail boat, two 29%-feet sloops, a 14%-feet cat, and a 45%-feet sloop. Nearly three-quarters of the above are keel vessels.

Mr. Burgess has a book upon which he records his orders by numbers, and in this book the century mark has been massed. Since last fall the number has advanced from 73 to 107. This rate of increase becomes significant when it is remembered that the Puritan and Mayflower, which were designed a year apart, were separated by six numbers only, the Puritan's number boing 19 and the Mayflower's 25.

The first yacht that appears on the book is the sloop Kitty, which still, under the management of E. H. Tarbell, keeps her place very close to the head of her class.

As far as known all the Burgess sailing yachts will be painted white. In the schooner class the Sachem and Marguerite will meet the Sea Fox. Grayling, and Montauk. The Sachem is three years old, and she is hardly up to the mark of the vessel which Mr. Burgess could now turn out. Since the Sachem was built he has turned out a Volunteer, and there is every reason to believe that he could also turn out an improved Sachem. The Sachem was built he has turned out a Volunteer, and there is every reason to believe that he could also turn out an improved Sachem. The Sachem was built he Flint: a 39%-feet keel sloop for James Means: a 29%-feet sloop for C. S. Eaton; a 10%-feet sloop

reappearance along its streams and in its woods of specimens of fur-bearing animals which for many years have been looked upon as extinct in that region. Early in the winter a Canada lynx was shot in the town of Rock land, one was trapped in the town of Fremont. sink, but escaped. A white deer was shot at out not killed. in the woods on the headwaters of the Beaverkill. A black fox and a silvergray fox, both exceedingly rare species of that family of animals, were killed in the town of Cochecton. A peculiar circumstance connected with the killing of the black for was that he and captured a fowl known as the mud hen, and was carrying it in his mouth when he was killed, the first of the kind seen in this county killed, the first of the kind seen in this county in thirty years. The scattered dwellers in the Upper Beaverkill region are satisfied that a panther, an animal once plenty in the Sullivan county woods, but the last one of which was belleved to have been killed in the town of Liberty more than thirty years ago, has been prowling around in the woods of that neighborhood all winter long. Several lumbermen assert that they saw if on several occasions, but all efforts to capture it have failed.

A pair of immense golden eagles appeared in the mountains back of Masten Pond, in Mamakating, in February, and were frequently seen sailing ever the farms on the Mamakating flats, along the Bashaskill Creek. Two weeks ago the male eagle was shot by a man named Stanton. It measured nearly eight feet from the top of its wings. Its mate soared away westward when the male was killed. Last week a female golden eagle was shot and killed in the woods along the Delaware River, near Milford, Pa., by Rod Quiek, a noted hunter and disherman. It measured seven feet outsproad. As no one remembers when specimens of this great bird were seen before in the region, it is believed that this female was the mate of the eagle killed in Mamakating. The bird has been mounted by a taxidermist, and is in the possession of Louis Fanchere in Milford.

Beaver and otter were once numerous in the waters of Sullivan county. Forty years ago the last beaver was killed, although there are many rutus of their dams still visible along the last pass for musk rats at Pleasant Lake, a mile from Monticello, was greatly surprised on going to his trap the other day to find a big ofter. Milespaugh's dog attacked the otter, but, although tandicating the handicatoped by the trap, it whipped the dog in a few seconds. It then turned on the dog's master, and attacked him so suddenly and fiercely that Milespaugh was forced to ake refuge behind a free, where he picked up a heavy club, and after a sharp fight succeeded in killing the otter. The animal was nearly live leet l in thirty years. The scattered dwellers in the Upper Beaverkill region are satisfied that a

Puglitsm in Minnesota. DULUTH, April 15 .- Biack Frank and Billy Linn fought a hard ten-round draw at Tower last night. Both men were terribly punished. but honors were easy. Billy Linn has chal-lenged Charles Gleason for a fight with or with-out gloves for \$500 a side, and Gleason has accepted and posted forfeit. He stipulates a finish fight and skin gloves.

THE MICHIGAN DEMOCRACY.

SIGNIFICANT MEETING OF LEADING They Belleve they Have a Fighting Chance

in the Presidential Contest—The Mills Bill the Chief Shadow Over the Bright Outlook—Candidates for Governor. WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The presence in Washington during the past week of a large number of leading Democrats from Michigan has given rise to considerable discussion o the subject of the political situation in that State. The men who have been here are all, except one, outspoken friends of the Adminis tration, and a majority of them are Federal officials. The list includes John B. Majony, Internal Revenue Collector of the Detroit dis trict; Charles A. Ward, Customs Collector of the Port Huron district; William E. Quinby, aditor of the Detroit Free Press : A. M. Cope land, Postmaster at Detroit; William B. Moran, Comptroller: William G. Thompson, ex-Mayor of that city, and William C. Maybury, formerly representative in Congress from the First dis-trict. With the possible exception of Mr. Maybury, all are personal and political friends and supporters of Postmaster-General Dickinson and the Cleveland Administration. These gen-tlemen say that their visit to Washington at this time has no political significance. The fact that the State Convention to nominate delegates to St. Louis meets next month may, however, have something to do with the meeting of so many leaders here at this time. There is a wing of the party that have heretofore followed the fortunes of Mr. Maybury, who, it is said, fear that a slate is to be arranged in Washington for ratification at the May Convention. The delegation will be for Cleveland, of course, but there are Democrats who chafe over the report that a prepared slate may be submitted for them to vote upon. It has been asserted, also, that Postmaster Copeland, who is an appointee of Maybury's and who has been suspected of civil service reform practices, was called here for the purpose of choosing between discharging the Republicans in his office or sending in als own resignation. One of the Administra tion supporters is authority for the statement, which, however, has been denied by the Post naster-General. But whatever has brought all these leading

Democrats to Washington at this time, one thing is certain: In all the Democratic calculations as to the Presidential contest, Michigan is taken out of the Republican and placed in the doubtful column. The Democrats have eager eyes upon her electoral vote. In addiion to the election of a St. Louis delegation, the Michigan Democrats in Washington and those at home are greatly interested in the preliminary skirmishing that is going on bepreliminary skirmishing that is going on between two leading citizens to capture the nomination for Governor. In years gone by, when such a nomination meant defeat by a majority ranging from 20,000 to 50,000, the empty honor went a begging. Times have changed, and the Democrats say that the nomination this year gives promise of a prize worth seeking. The two gentlemen who aspire to be the standard bearer of the Wolverine Democrats are wealthy and popular, shrewd politicians, and successful business men. Apparently neither has the spark-feet sloop for C. F. Adams: a 22's-feet sloop for Dunking from Mr. Codman; a 32's-feet sloop for Dunking for Mr. Codman; a 32's-feet sloop for Rr. Heman for Mr. Heman from Mr. Hema

unfairly and seriously as is proposed by the Mills bill. He talked with the delegation, and succeeded in learning that they will not by any means be a unit in support of the measure, although they do not admit this now. Mr. Burt, as a candidate for the nomination of Governor, will pose as a friend of tariff reform, with-incidental protection. Sait, lumber, wool, and copper will not be pisced upon the free list if he can help it. Like Mr. Fisher, Mr. Burt is a strong man, both in a business and personal postection for the great interest of his btate, he will no doubt divide the honors of the Democracy with Fisher, and it will thus be easy to learn whether the Democrats of Michigan are in favor of free sait, lumber, wool, and copper, or are opposed to them.

As a candidate Mr. Burt has one element of weakness. Until a flow years ago he was an influential Republican, one of the wheel horses of the party. He was chiefly responsible for sending Roswell G. Hor: to Congress, and almost wholly responsible for his retirement Mr. Burt was for years Mr. Horr's devoted personal and political friend, and wielded all the great influence of his business connection and the votors of his lumber camps in Morr's favor. Then came a quarrel, which has always been credited to a misunderstanding about the special power in politics was turned against the Congressional wit. Once the wit beat this power; twice it theat him and sent Timethy E. Tarsney to Congress in his stead. About the time of the second fight against Horr. Burt left his party and became an out-and-out Democrat. He is now generally regarded as a leading candidate for the Gubernatorial nonination. He says he is for a reduction of the revenue with incidental protection.

Mr. Fisher is prominent as a candidate, and is for tariff reduction inst as far as his party in the House sees fit to go. The Democrats in the Congress delegation are divided in their allegiance. He should be a supposition of the meantime, to use in doubt. One lears that free wool means Democratic disaste

A Baptist Chantanqua. BUFFALO, April 15 .- On May 1 the Rev. George H. Ball will withdraw from the Hudson Street Baptist Church to become manager of the Baptist enterprise at Keuka Lake, near the Baptist enterprise at Keuka Lake, near Hammondsnort. They have purchased 150 acres of fine land at Bluff Point, and will there repeat the Chautauqua idea of the Methodista, but on a larger scale. The natural scenery there is finer than at Chautaqua, and the experience at the latter place will be used in making Bluff Point an elysium of summer religious benefit and bleasure. There will be a large auditorium, a college, and all the other necessary buildings. In the college young men will be an imposing edifics, for which Architect Cyrus K. Porter of Buffalo is preparing plans. It will be on the plan of the colleges at Oberlin and Hillsdale. A railroad will be build between Bluff Point and Hammondsport.

A Cruel Swindle on Workingmen, FINDLAY, Ohio, April 15 .- "Colonei" Samnel W. Anderson, an insurance agent of notodint of brilliant argument and hard work per suaded several prominent citizens to incorporate an association for the purpose of "furnishing a plan to workingmen to support their families in case they should be taken sick or unable to attend to their duties by reason of accident." Anderson was the manager, and the citizens who were associated with him let him have entire control. He secured nearly 500 paying members who turned in a dollar apiece a month for several months. A few sick ciains were paid, and the fame of the organization increased. The concern has broken down without a dollar of assets, and it is curtain that Anderson has cleared \$5,000 by his operations and yet he has avoided infrisging the oriminal laws of the State. The concern had alleged agencies in several states, and the contributors are energy, but so secure is Anderson he has not attempted to run away. suaded several prominent citizens to incorpo-

NO DRINK SOLD IN CONCORD. Landing Citizens Indicted for Leasing Build

CONCORD, N. H., April 15 .- The liquor law, which has culminated in the indictment of more than 100 citizens, many of them promi-nent men, has made a stir in this city. County Solicitor Martin, himself a Democrat, has undertaken a wholesale crusade, with the local prohibitionists for his allies. Many landlords have been indicted for leasing their premises to liquor seliers. Honored names in the com munity and churches are mixed up in the Grand Jury report with the names of men who for years have been notorious violators of the law. The worst feature of the situation for them is the fact that the penalty prescribed by the statute, which has long been a dead letter, is imprisonment and fine, and the Court has no

New Hampshire has for years had one of the most ironelad prohibitory laws in the Union,

most ironelad prohibitory laws in the Union, although travellers and her own citizens never imagined that the law forbade free and open liquor selling. County Soliciter Martin says:

"There were twenty-seven potitions under the newly enacted Nulannes law of 1887 filed on March 1 in Concord and Pennacook. The names of 110 persens are on the petitions. The Nulsance law of 1887 reads:

"Any building, place, or tenement in any town or city that is resorted to for prestitution, lewdness, or illegal mais or keeping for saie of spiritnous or mait liquers, wine, or cider, is declared to be a common nuisance. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in equity, upon information filed by the solicitor for the county on petition of not less than twenty legal voters of such town or city, setting forth any of the facts contained in section 1 of this act, to restrain, enjoin, or abais the same, and an injunction for such purposes may be issued by said court or any Justice thereof.

"Cuples of the petitions were served on the

"Copies of the petitions were served on the persons concerned. The landlords got counsel. The question of the constitutionality of the act was raised, and the saloon keepers said they could keepen selling until that was decided. I placed subpenns in the hands of the Sheriffs summoning the saloon keepers and their bartenders before the Grand Jury. The object was to indict the saloon was not not be addended. tenders before the Grand Jury. The object was to indict the salcon men on the evidence of their bartenders. The object in summoning the salcon men themselves was to inquire who their landlords were. This was to get evidence to indict the landlords for letting their premises where liquor was sold illegally. The salcon men appeared in the police court and gave ball, except in a few cases. They closed their places right up.

"When the prosecution had the effect to close the salcons people complained to me that the

loon men appeared in the solice court and gave bail except in a few cases. They closed their places right up.

"When the prosecution had the effect to close the saloons people complained to me that the druggists sold more liquor than the saloons. Then I summoned the druggists clerks before the Grand Jury. The result was that the Grand Jury returned true bills against the druggists. Personally, I am in faver of the law, because it is right and can be enforced if the authorities do their duty. The idea is not to have open saloons here."

Among those indicted as cemmon liquor sellers are Martin & Cromwell, the leading druggists in town, who are members of the Pleasant Street Baptist Church, and the apothecary firm of Hill & Kittredge, both members of the Unitarian church. The indicted landlords are equally well knewn. George Clough is one of the solid men of the town. He has acquired a queer noteriety in these proceedings. He has signed the petitions praying the Supreme Court for an injunction against landlords upor whose premises nuisances have been maintained. and he is one of the indicted landlords himself. George Brown's saloon being in a building which stands on his land. Miss Lurems Brown, also indicted for letting her premises, attends the State Street Baptist Church. Mr. J. M. Hill. Treasurer of the Concord Gaslight Company, is one of the best known men in town, and goes to the Episcopal church. Mr. G. Walker is a wealthy man, and is at present in the South. In the block of the indicted Cyrus Hill heirs—Nancy Hill and others—is Jenkine's saloon. Mr. W. W. Hill, one of the heirs. Is State liquor agent for New Hampshire in Beaton. Mr. Edson J. Hill, menager of the Phenix Hotel, is indicted for letting premises, and also as a common seller, Joseph Stickney, one more indicted landlord, is wealthy, and lives in New York city.

The effect of the crusade upon Concord has been disastrous. Drummers begin to shun the town, as a droon of liquor cannot be had for love or money. Every druggist in tewn refuses to compou

SOME OF BARNUM'S LETTERS.

gestions Rained on the Showman. Mr. Barnum's benevolence and charity, his fondness for children, and his connection with the" greatest show on earth," causes this venerable showman to be flooded with letters containing most absurd and extraordinary re quests and demands. A poverty-stricken clergy man with a generous supply of sons and daugh ters and an accompanying scarcity of money, writes of a "balloon railroad" which he has in vented after years of study, and which he prophesies will not only prove an immense attraction to the Madison Square circus, but will ultimately revolutionize the present crude mode of transportation.

esies will not only prove an immense attraction to the Madison Square circus, but will ultimately revolutionize the present crude mode of transportation.

A woman writes from Virginia to offer for his purchasing a remarkable Plymouth Rock rooster, with an unusual ball or tuft of feathers on one side of its head.

A man describes a curiosity in the form of a heifer without any tail, and another man in a distant part of the globe goes one higher, and advertises a heifer with no tail and no eyes. Caives with five and six less, and calves with only two or three pedal extremeties, flood the market.

A man in Maryland writes of a horse that is half horse and half camel, and a boy describes a white squirrel, the counterpart of which has never been seen.

Some one in Niagara has Capt. Webb's hat for sale, the hat he wore before he swam the whirlpool. An old soldier offers a note written by Abraham Lincoln, and some one else will sell for \$500 the programme which Lincoln held in his hand the night he was assassinated, and which is stained with drops of his blood. Most touching of all is a woman's request that Mr. Barnum shall purchase from her a pair of old brass candlesticks which belenged to his first wife, and which the woman had purchased of her mother many years ago. With a daring disregard for syntax and a charming eriginality in orthography a woman writes as follows:

Ma P. T. Barnus: I have a Little Boy witch if was trained a little would make a splendid Performer he is not nine years old yet Light complected Large bine ky Curicy hair until cut of very quick disposition in the circus, and adds: "Remember that you were once young man writes for a position in the circus, and and a spiration like myself." A young man writes for a position in the circus, and and a spiration like myself." A young man writes for a position in the circus, and and a spiration like myself." A young man writes for a position in the circus, and and a spiration like myself. "A young man write with the supplied they of the proper of you for

terprise, courage, and intelligence of the people of the republic.

Countless letters from children are received containing various requests, many questions about "Tom," the hero of his story recently published, and several childish peems inspired by the great show, which is to children a neverfailing source of delight. A little cripple in Texas writes for a show bill copiaining Mr. Barnum's picture, and a little boy writes to know if "the little popies the clown rides were burned in the fire, and if Tom Bradford, the hero of his story, will be in the circus this year. From an institution for the billing comes the request for a pass to the circus, and from a bright little lad romes a polite reminder of a pony promised him some seven years ago by Mr. Barnum. A very small but shrewd youth writes:

Mr. Barsum, Please let me have a little baby rebrawhen the ide one sees little gross, and if you have one poor please let me have. I will pay you from \$1.00 for it, and no more. This is all at present. Answer soen, Yours truly.

In Honor of Abraham Lincoln. SPRINGFIELD, April 15 .- The twenty-third anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln observed in this city to-day by the Lincoln Me-

morial League. The services were at the na-tional monument. The sarcophagus was dec-orated. The attendance was large, and much interest was manifested. The address was by the Rev. B. F. Crouse, chapisin of the league. Salva Polow, an Italian barber, got angry with Patrick Weisi, a boy of 17, in the hallway of the tenement at 365 West Thirty-second street last night, and went at him with a ranor, stashing him seroes the shoulders. He cut through overcost underesat, and underplething and kept at it until sems good citizen knocked kim down with a brick. Palew was arrested. The boy's wounds are not mortal.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE BOXERS.

The Probabilities as to the "Big Fellew's"

WHT PHILLIPS HURRIES HOME BEFORE

Future Career-Notes About Other Pu-Any one who has read "Put Yourself in His Place" does not need to be a prophet or a son of a prophet to arrive at a solution of the reason that caused Harry Phillips to hurry home on a greybound of the seas, while his fistle star, John L. Sullivan, follows slowly, half a week later, on a Boston tub. My guess is that Phillips remained in England until he and the big fellow learned the nature of the comments the American press and public made on the international flasco. This ascertained, they mapped out an explanation of Sullivan's poor performance, and Phillips and Barnett came here to make it, so timing their arrival that their statements would have onportunity to favorably affect popular opinion by the day the big fellow got back to Boston. It was a well-conceived plan, and already it has been partially successful. Despite all Sullivan's faults and failings, his wonderful physique and his still more marvellous performances made patrietic Americans, and especially Irish-Americans, very proud of him, and they would be only too glad to know that he was as great a boxer as ever. In his eagerness to impress Americans, however, Mr. Sullivan's manager allowed himself to make a statement, which though it may be absolutely true in itself, is so tempered by contradictory facts as to wholly lose its strength. It will be remembered that Mr. Phillips in his first interviews after his arrival stated that after the fourth round Sullivan turned to him in his corner and said. "Don't bet another dollar on me. My right arm is gone and I can't win." He also stated the arm swelled up to double its usual size. The natural inference would be that Mr. Phillips then saw that Sullivan had no chance, and that he buttoned his pocketbook and, as the race men say, merely "looked on "at the remainder of the contest. As I write I have before me the London Sportsman of March 12 containing a full report of the fight. It is a paper that was friendly to Sullivan, and its report of the battle is very fair toward him. It tells honestly that Mitchell frequently spiked Bullivan: that he went down without blows and was cautioned; that he trotted away at long range, and many other things that show that it was inclined to give John all the credit he was entitled to. Here is its account of the twelfth round:

On coming to the seratch Ashten said semething to though it may be absolutely true in itself, is so Here is its account of the twelfth round:
On coming to the acratch Ashton said something to Mitchell about his spiking Sullivan, and Mitchell replied,
I didn't do it perposely. The man would claim it him, and the summary of the man would claim it him, and the summary of the s

It will be seen that eight rounds after Sullivan had injured his arm, and though it was swollen to twice its usual size, Mr. Phillips had so much confidence in his man that he was willing to bet \$1,500 to \$1,000 on him. After the men had fought sixteep mere rounds, and willing to bet \$1,900 to \$1,000 on him. After the men had fought sixteen mere rounds, and while they were battling the twenty-fifth, he again thought so well of Sullivan's chances that he put more money on them. Detailing this round the Sportsman says:

this round the Sportsman Says:

Both men made for the hard ground and after a few seconds sparring Mitchell sent in his left on the head. This led to half arm work of equal advantage. On breaking away the contestants again sparred for an opening. A raily occurred of little moment, followed by more sparring. Mr. Phillips here shouted. 'Is that betten, Jennish. Mr. Phillips here shouted. 'Is that betten, Jennish.' Mr. Phillips here shouted. 'Is that betten, Jennish.' Mr. Phillips here and the my money. Jenks: ''I shall be laying you it to I at the finish.' More bandying of words ensued, and Baideck asid he would take three "ponies" to one, the men in the mean time continuing to spar until Mitchell dropped to the grouns from a hit on the arm. Mr. Phillips left sullivan in your corner with a handful of notes, and laid three to one on Sullivan in ponies, the money being handed to Mr. Angle to hold. Time, I minute 20 seconds.

Nay, in the midst of the rain storm, which made Sullivan's "teeth clatter like castanets," and after he and Mitchell had been at it over two hours, he again bet odds on his man, as the following excerpt from the account of the thirty-second round shows:

Mr. Janks offered to take short odds, and Mr. Phillips said he would bet a level hundred on Sullivan; £100 to £50 if you are looking for a bet'. he added. Mr. Jenks: "I will take you £50 to £50." The bet was made and the stakes deposited with Rowell. stakes deposited with Rowell.

Now, if Sullivan's arm was as swollen and as sore at the time as Mr. Phillips would have us infer, he must be a royal old bluffer or have very little regard for his wealth. I have no doubt that Sullivan's arm was hurt, and hurt badly, but that it was useless it is ridiculous to assert. He knocked Mitchell dewn with it repeatedly after the fourth round, and he couldn't have done that had it been wholly lame. The facts in the case seem to be these; Sullivan is a hurricane fighter. If he can get onto any man in four or five rounds, that man's cake is dough. After he has fought that number he loses his speed, and, though he cannot be then attacked with impunity even by a first-class man, the odds are against his winning with a man who is clever and willing to take his dinner kettle to the ring side.

facts in the case accept to be these; Sullivan is an invoir of the countils that an ance and the county that number he lose his with impurity even by a flat-class man, the clever and willing to take his dinner kettle to the flat of the county of the county of the class of the

DANIEL C. ROBBINS DEAD. A Long Life Spent in the Drug Business !

Daniel C. Robbins of McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists of this city, fell senseless in Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and died in less than fifteer minutes. He fell nearly opposite the house of Fire Engine Company 5 in Pierrepont, near Fulton street, and several firemen carried him into the station, and laid him unconscious on a cot. An ambulance was telephoned for, but before the physician arrived with it Mr. Robbins had breathed his last. Information was carried to the family at Mr. Robbins's house, 29 Monroe place. Brooklyn, and by permission of Coroner Rooney the body was taken there soon afterward. An inquest will be held, but it is believed that death was due to heart failure, caused by a long-standing disease of that organ. Mr. Robbins resently returned from Florida, where he had been spending a part of the winter with his wife, who had been in poor health. Since his Southern vacation Mr. Robbins had been particularly healthy, and yesterday morning he seemed to be in perfect health. He ate a hearty lunch with his family, and, as the afternoon was pleasant, left home with the intention of taking a short walk. He had not been gone many minutes before he lell as described. He was born in Roslyn, L. I., in 1816. When only 18 years old he moved with his parents to Poughkeepsie, and there seems his first introduction to the drug business. Ten years later he settled in business in New York, and the firm of Olectt. McKesson & Robbins was organized. The firm originally did business in Maiden lane, where it was when the name was changed to McKesson & Robbins. Mr. Robbins was a member of the Long Island Histerical Society, and the Mercantile Library Association, and he was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was on the Committee on Bankruptcy and on that on Tarik. He was a regular attendant of All Saints Unitarian Church in Nineteenth street and Fourth avenue in this city. He was President of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works (Limited), at 114 William street. He was a member of the Hamilton Club and many charitable sociaties in Brooklyn. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters. His son, Charles A. Robbins, who lives at 9 Monroe place, is Vice-President of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works (Herbert D. Robbins is a member of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, and Russell, the youncest son, is not in business. Mr. Robbins's second daughter is the wife of Henry W. Sloane. The interment will be in the lamily plot in Greenwood Cemetery. Rooney the body was taken there soon afterward. An inquest will be held, but it is believed

MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATIONS. A Young Married Couple Who are Having

KANSAS CITY, April 15 .- In 1885 Jesse Mo-Farland was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for living with a woman who was not his wife. He wished to marry Joanna Green, but her mother objected. The young couple went to the next county, but the girl being under age they could not procure a marriage license. They procured a license next day at Carthage, and were married by a person whom they supposed to be empowered to perform the ceremony. When they returned to Cherokee county they lived together as man and wife, but the mother-in-law, on the advice of lawyers, had McFarland arrested. He was tried and sentenced. Owing to a technical informality in the transcript of the court records the case was never properly brought before the

mality in the transcript of the court records the case was never properly brought before the Supreme Court, but Judge Horton reviewed the testimony and issued his dictum, which has, however, no weight against the decision of the lower court.

The Judge decided that the marriage was lawful, being consummated with good intent. The case will at once be brought before the Board of Pardons, and McFarland will undoubtedly be set free. But there will then arise a series of complications which will be decidedly unpleasant for both man and wife. The decree of the lower court still stands, and according to that decree they are not man and wife. If they live together again McFarland is liable to arrest for the same offence, yet if he marries some other woman the Supreme Court says he is already married to Joanna Green. She cannot marry again, and yet she cannot live with her hashand for the lease of the live with her hashand for the lease. cannot marry again, and yet she cannot with her husband, for the lower court says is not his wife. live with her husba

THE EAST NEW YORK MYSTERY. Is Cox the Man who Sucaked Into Persons'

Bouses Half Cladt The mystery attending the identity of the airly clad person who has been invading the bedrooms of residents of East New York at midnight has not yet been solved to complete satisfaction. Detectives Kortwright and McInerney of East New York visited New Utrecht resterday afternoon to have a look at Beniamin Cox, a middle-aged man who was arrested near Fort Hamilton on Friday night while en-

but few rats around there during the winter, and where, he desired the read of the rate of

THE TRIAL OF A CLERGYMAN

STORY OF EVA PARKER, WHO MAKES A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST HIM.

The Rev. Mr. Brushingham Says be is the

Victim of Attempted Blackmail-A Ter CHICAGO, April 15 .- Eva Parker a year ago last January was working at wages that just sufficed to pay for her clothes. On Jan. 1, 1887, she went into the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church during a revival meeting, and be-fore the exhortations were over she went to the altar and was prayed for. The pastor, the Rev. John P. Brushingham, took an interest in her. and so did his wife. Both called on her. After a while Mr. Brushingham had Miss Parker leave her work and become a missionary under his direction. Their intimacy grew. Finally she declared that Pastor Brushingham was her child's father. He denied it. A scandal in the church was started, and it got full publicity

the Ada street minister in the courts.

The trial lasted four days, and Judge Grinnell's court room was packed at each session. not alone by ministers from other churches. who said they wanted to be up at the front near where Mr. Brushingham sat so as to give him the encouragement of their sympathy and prayers, but even men and women of the accused pastor's flock fought for front places so as to hear every word of the testimony. Mrs. Brushingham attended, and clung close to her husband. Harry, the baby, was brought to court the first day, and his appearance created a sensation. W. S. Johnson, the lawyer for Miss Parker, began the trial by saying that he would not only prove that Mr. Brushingham was the father of Eva Parker's child, but that he had tried to get witnesses to testify falsely. Gen. Stiles, the clerryman's attorney, denied the

when Miss Parker renewed her charge against

stiles, the clergyman's attorney, denied the accusations.

Miss Parker was the first witness called, After she had related the circumstances of her joining the Ada street church, she said: "Mr. Brushingham wanted me to do some missionary work, and I resigned the place where I had been working to accommodate him. We met frequently in his study in the church, One forenoon I called there to see him about something, and when we had talked it over I started to go. Ho stepped in front of me, looked the door, and told me not to be in a hurry. I said it was in a hurry, but he said I was not, and took my hat and shawl and put them on a table."

"What did he say or do?" Mr. Johnson asked.

"He—he said he liked me, and that he didn's take to girls generally. 'In in a hurry, Mr. Brushingham.' I said to him. No, you're not, he said. 'He afterward promised me that I could always trust him in the future if I would not say anything."

"Did you see him again after that?"

"Yes, twice."

"How soon after?"

"I think it was a few days after. 'Miss Parker and

I think it was a few days after." Miss Parker

"I think it was a few days after." Mise Parker said.
"Where was it you met him?"
"In the study. He asked me to come because he had some particular work for me to do, and he said no one would do it as well as I would. I said I would do anything I could for the church, but that I was airsid to be alone with him. He said I could trust him."
"What did he do when you met him there?"
"He locked the side door of the church, and
"Here the witness cried again."
"When did you meet him again?"
"A way or two afterward. I was in the china closet, just off the lecture room, putting some dishes away, when I happened to look up and saw Mr. Brushingham. He took hold of my hand and said he did not have to influence me, for I always did what was right and always was a good girl. Then he took hold of my hand with one of his and he threw his disengaged arm around my waist—"
"But she dijin? high her reply avent to how."

was a good girl. Then he took hold of my hand with one of his and he throw his disengaged arm around my waist—"

But she didn't finish her reply except to bow her head weeping. The sight made the ministers look gium. Minister Brushingham only grinned. The girl related another story of a similar meeting and then told of a call she made at his house in March. She said:

"I went there to see his little daughter Nellie, who was a member of my Sunday school class, and he said he was going down town. He put on his coat and went out, and soon afterward Mrs. Brushingham went out. Mrs. Brushingham want out, his Brushingham hadn't been goone ten minutes when Mr. Brushingham eame back. He sent Nellie into the parlor to play, and then said he had lost his silk handkerchief. I wish you would find it for me, dear Eva, he said. I asked him where it was, and he said he thought it was in Nettle's room—that is the servant's name—and I went up there after it. He followed up and come into the room, closed and locked the door, and said he liked me better than ever. Another scene of tears and silence followed. When she recovered herself she told how she informed Mr. Brushingham of her condition. He said he would take care of her. She said he tried later to get her to, sign a paper, and take some money for dolng so, but she refused.

The next facts brought out were that the minister's name was Brosnakan, and that his parents were Cutholies. He had changed both his name and his religion. R. C. Crait, one of the church's deacons, testified that he had had a conference with Mr. Brushingham of presching. It was hinted that Craft had some closer connection with the case, and had first been necused of being young Farry's lather. Dr. W. P. Howe testified that Eva had wanted him to stop preaching. It was hinted that Eva had wanted him to stop preaching the charged the charges of improved to the stand he denied the charges of improved to the stand he denied the charges of improved to the stand he denied the charges of improved to the stand he

ing. It was hinted that Crait had some closed of being young Earry's lather. Dr. W. P. Howe testified that Eva had wanted him to perform an operation.

When Minister Brushingham was put on the stand he denied the charkes of immorality. He said he had heard rumors about the girl's condition early last summer, and he undertook to investiggte them, but a physician told him the rumors were unfounded. He made the investigation because she was one of his flock. He charked that it was a case of blackmail, and said while he deprecated a public trial, he courted an investigation by a church committee.

An effort was made to show that Eva Parker and her sister were not just what they ought to be morally, and that they received visitors at their house at unseasonable hours. J. L. Pfau, a steward of the church, said he had talked about the ease with his fellow steward, H. C. Cratt, and that Crait denied the naternity of the child. Mr. Pfan said: "Mr. Craft had a list of the ladies in the church whom he suspected to belong to Eva Parkers class.

The minister's lawyer in his argument vitched into the character and associates of Mias Parker, and gave Steward Craft a hot rubbing. He said: "I have felt all along that I had a big load of responsibility on my shoulders when I undertook to protect this man from the vile, wicked compiracy that was planned to ruin him. You will have to make up your minds as to who has told the truth, whether it was the women or the preacher. I do not think you believed Eva. Craft did pretty well. Craft is a skillful lar. Men are born lars just as artists are born; and there are men who are artists are born; and there are men who are artists are born; and there are men who are artists are born; and there are men who are artists are born; and there are men who are artists are born; and there were men who have had her arrested on that charge and not have waited the way he did. He added: "We have learned a good deal of the badness of this case. Where has it really been? Has it been with the hundreds of

The Western Bridge Jumper Confesses that be is a Defaulting German Cashler, KANSAS CITY, April 15 .-- A day or two ago

a German known as William Miller jumped from the James street bridge into the Kaw River. He was rescued by policemen and taken to a station house. He would give no account of himself and nobody knew a word about his past. His behavior was mysterious to the last degree. After a day in confinement he opened the door of his room and appeared before the Sergeant and voluntarily told his story. He said he was Marks Morgenstern of Vennas formerly cashier for the banker Bernhard Rosenthal. Last October he robbed the bank of \$8,000 and went to Boston via Lendon. Then he went to New York looking for employment as a tailor. After a time he made his way to this city, where he became haunted by the idea that detectives were after him. For weeks he dodged imaginary pursuers, and when he jumped into the river it was because he thought there were detectives at each end of the bridge. His mind has become somewhat unbalanced by his distress, but his story is known to be true, and the Viennesse authorities have been informed. He had \$6,000 of his stealings left. past. His behavior was mysterious to the last